

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1884.

A Long and Lively Day of It at Chicago.

FIVE CANDIDATES PRESENTED

Bayard, McDonald, Thurman, Carlisle, and Cleveland -- Pennsylvania Yet to be Heard.

The Opponents of Cleveland Betermine to Try Driny-Dilatory Motions that Served their Purpose for a While Always Voted Bown dricks Presents Joe McDonald's Nameman-Grady Wrestles with the Unit Rule and is Thrown Again-Cockran Wins Plaumulttee on Platform Agrees on a Tariff Intform-Thurman a Centre of Attraction the Evening-Another Conclave of the

CHICAGO, July 9. - Rain fell again this morning, and a cool blast came from the lake. Crowds gathered early about the hotels. The Butler pariors were packed, and the General himself was busy before sunrise. He had been visited by John Kelly, who had retired at 8 o'clock last evening. It was reported that these two chiefs had agreed on a common line of policy. Butler's friends admitted that he had withdrawn from the race as a candidate, and that he would confine himself to attempts to prevent Cleveland's nomination.

The action of the Committee on Resolutions last night made it plain that the policy of all who oppose Cleveland's nomination was delay. The sincere friends of all the other candidates met upon their common ground. Every hour's delay, it was thought, would weaken the Cleve-land line. Reports of defection from Cleveland ware spread. Great interest was felt in the Butler was formally withdrawn. The impres-sion was that Butler would try to deliver the solid delegation to Bayard. It is hardly prob-able that he can do so, for the second choice of some of the Massachusetts delegates seems to be Randall. Work that was done with some of the Southern delegates showed that they would gladly vote for Bayard but for the fear that the Dover speech would handicap him in New York. Some of them were ready to go for Thurman if Ohio presented him. Tariff men

souri were anxious to support Randall.

What Ohio would do was a problem. The effort made last night to induce Hoadly to withdraw, so that the State could give its solid support to Thurman, was unsuccessful. No response had been received from Gov. Hoadly to the despatch sent to him asking him to au-thorize his friends to withdraw him.

Pennsylvania delegation was inactive. Its policy has been not to press Randall at the start. It desires to gives him about 70 votes on the first ballot, and to follow this up with gains on each succeeding ballot. Mr. Randall arrived this morning, and went at once to the room of the Pennsylvania delegation. He said that he had come simply to assist in preparing a draft for the plat-form, which he regarded as of even greater importance than the candidate. He had already portance than the candidate. He had already sketched out his views, and with two or three friends was secluded all day in a private room, perfecting the draft. The tariff plank will be in accordance with the views expressed by him House, but there will also be a terrible arrecord. Mr. Randall expects to submit this draft at the meeting of the Committee on Reso-

A large number of Thurman boomers arrived from Ohio this morning. They decorated their hats with red bandana handkerchiefs, and an-nounced that they were here to work for the noblest Roman of them all.

nounced that they were here to work for the noblest Roman of them all.

Going slow on Platform.

The Committee on Resolutions met this morning at ten o'clock. They were in session last night until the early hours. Then it was discovered that the committee was a tie on the tariff issue. This was shown by the vote for chairman, Morrison receiving eighteen and Representative Converse of Ohio the same,number, while Gen. Butler and Sanders of Kansas did not vote. The committee was therefore unable to organize, but spent its time in listening to speeches made by Land Leaguers, trade unionists, and others who had platform planks to present. At the meeting of the committee this morning no organization was effected. None was desired by Gen. Butler and other members who oppose Cleveland's nomination. The failure to organize indicates that the anti-Cleveland men will gain the time required to agree upon a candidate. A sub-committee —Gen. Butler. A. B. Hewitt. Mr. Converse, and two others—were appointed to meet and confer and report to the committee some acheme to break the deadlock. Gen. Butler escorted this sub-committee to his parior and ordered in a big pine table. The sub-committee sat sround the table ostensibly to confer, but really to kill time. They were in session until the middle of the afternoon. They declined to say what their report to the full committee would be, A member of the committee, however, said that he thought it would be impossible to get a report from the committee to the Convention before to-morrow afternoon, if then, and that here seemed to be no way to prevent two reports from going in. If this proved to be the case a day might be devoted to discussion.

This was exactly what the anti-Cleveland men desired. They insisted that if they had time enough they could prove that Cleveland would be a fatal candidate and prevent his nomination, The Morrison and Carlisle men on the committee gave some signs of weakening by offering to allow a majority and minority report to be submitted to the Convention, GOING SLOW ON PLATFORM.

To this proposition the other half of the committee would not agree.

REASSEMBLING OF THE CONVENTION.

The atmosphere was misty when the Cenvention reconvened. The streets were again filled with processions of visiting clubs shouting for candidates. The air was heavy with the music of bruss bands. One of the bands marched fato the hall and threaded its way up the bank of seats on the north side of the building. Threa large water tanks had been placed it; he rear of the space allotted to the collegatos. One of these tanks was handy for the Connecticut delegation, another was patronized by the Maine men, and the third was in close proximity to the Jerseymen.

Many spectators were in their seats before 10 o'clock. There was a rush for the galleries, and very few ladies got seats there. On the main floor, however, they were more fortunate. Many wore Bernhardt silk mitts. Others carried lorgnettes, which were levelled at distinguished delegates as they entered the hall.

Thomas A. Hendricks was the first noted statesman who came in. Yery few of the spectators recognized him, but those few gave him a round of applause. Then everything remained quiet until the noblest Roman of them all appeared in his loose fitting suit, wearing a loose necktie and shaking his shocky gray head. Half the delegates and seven-eighths of the outsiders arose and gave him three cheers. A faint smile passed over the old man's countenance as he worked his way to the Ohio delegation and dropped into his seat.

John Kelly came in early, accompanied by Thomas F. Grady. His night's rest had refreshed him, and he was in the beat of humor. He still expressed himself confident of Cleveland's defeat. Howling Dan Maxone, dignified Daniel Manning, sinewy Purcell, and courtly Cooper came in one after the other, followed by ex-Mayor Murphy of Troy, Archie Bliss, and the flea-like Jacobs, with his villainous-looking straw hat.

The most striking looking man in all the del-gations was a long-haired dark complexioned

passed a night of intellectual torture in trying to proportion his speech to his candidate's record. He sat pale and thoughtful, twisting his mustachies while the band played 'God Save the Queen.' Gov Waller and tall Sheriff Byzhee drifted to their seats in the Connecticut delegation and shook hands with Brick Pomeroy, who occupied a seat cutside the railing. Mrs. Speaker Carlisic and a bevy of famale friends sat near Pomeroy flourishing opera glasses. Ex-Senator James R. Doolittie, with a face nearly as white as his tie and waistooat, appeared to have had bad dreams. The guidons of the State delegations shook like reeds in the wind as the delegators steadled themselves in filing to their seats. Thomas F. Grady had lett John Kelly's side and was busily whispering in Allen G. Thurman's car.

NO PLATFORM BRADY.

When ex-Gov, Hubbard of Texas appeared

No Platform Ready.

When ex-Gov, Hubbard of Texas appeared on the platform the band was naying a medley composed of patriotic airs. "Dizie" was again heard and was again enthusiastically applauded. "Yankee Doodle" followed in its turn, and received its quota of applause from the South, Then Gov, Hubbard stepped to the desk, raised his gavel, gave a decisive rap and in an incisive tone of voice said: "The Convention will please come to order. A prayer will be offered by the Right Rev. Dr. McLaren, Bishop of Chicago. The delegates will please rise."

Saint and sinner obeyed the request, and three-quarters of the audience followed their example, with marked piety on the ladies' part. Bishop McLaren bears a striking resemblance to the late Augustus Scheil. He drew an Episcopal prayer look from the breast pocket of his coat, and, holding it in his gloved hand, read a prayer in a musical tone of voice. The hissing of a locomotive on the outside of the building and the profane fuming of Alien O. Myers of Ohio, who had lost his chair, were heard above the prayer.

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When Bishop McLaren had withdrawn, G. S. Jenkins of Wisconsin informed Gov. Hubbard that the Committee on Resolutions had instructed him to say that it would not be able to report until to-morrow, and that it asked leave to sit during the session of the Convention.

FIRING IN RESOLUTIONS.

rention.

Then a flood of petitions and resolutions began to nour in. J. W. Cummings of Massachusetts sent up one asking for a hearing for the Irish National League. H. S. Harrington had one denouncing the convict labor system. It was received with cheers. Then C. C. Sweeny of Texas presented one favoring the Eight-hour law and a labor statistic bureau. Harry Rubens of Illinois pitched in one denouncing sumptuary laws.

O. W. Powers, now known as Relegate Powers of Michigan, who has been standing with arm curved over his head for ten minutes, succeeded in getting in one declaring that the vote on the unit rule yesterday was intended to apply only to the State which had instructed its representatives to vote as a unit.

This brought Grady to his feet. He indignantly demanded that it should be referred to the Committee on Rules. Gov. Hubbard said that it would go there under the rule, with all resolutions and petitions.

Then C. M. Taylor, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, sent up its report. There had been only two contested seats. These were in the Massachusetts delegation. The National Committee had seated the anti-Buller delegates. The Committee on Credentials had decided to admit both delegations, giving each delegate a half vote. It was a small but a substantial victory for it may result in throwing the vetoran F. O. Prince off the National Committee.

GIVING THE TERRITORIES VOTES.

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The Committee on Credentials also recommended that a vote in the Convention be allowed to the Territorial delegates. Heretofore they have had seats the same as in the House of Representatives, but no votes.

It was understood that a majority of the Territorial delegates were Cleveland men. C. F. Randoiph of New Jersey made a fight on the recommendation of the committee. As the Territories had no votes in Presidential elections, he did not think they ought to have a vote here. McArthur of Oregon and half a dozen delegates from the Facific coast demanded recognition from the Chair, but Gov. Hubbard quietly ignored them, put the question to a vote, and declared Randoiph's amendment lost so quickly that it made the heads of the Rocky Mountain delegates swim. Much time was saved by this prompt action.

Then there was another stream of resolutions and petitions. A Missourian turned loose a revenue reduction resolution.

CHERRING WADE HAMPTON.

Then afine, dashing gentleman away off in the corner sent up a resolution.

"Senator Hampton of South Carolina offers the following," roared the Secretary. It was the first knowledge that the spectators had of the old Confederate cavalry leader's presence. He was cheered repeatedly. Half the delegates and half the audience sprung to their feet and craned their necks to look at him. His resolutions certified the importance of letting the National Committee select its Chairman from the Democracy of the whole Union, declaring that it shall not be restricted in its choice of Chairman to the members of the countitution against polygamy. Other resolutions were sent in, against the acquisition of large tracts of public lands by corporations; asking for elective Poetmasters; against the operation of the unit rule in future Conventions; providing for a systematic reduction of the tariff; for the repoal of Republican legislation tending to resolution which attracted most attending the ac

ment extending the Fresidential torm to six years, and favoring the disposal of the public lands to actual settlers.

The resolution which attracted most attention, however, was one providing that in case of the death of the candidate for Fresident or Vice-President the Chairman of the committee shall be empowered to call another National Convention to fill the vacancy. This seemed to inspire the anti-Cleveland men. They inferred from it that Mr. Tilden would still consent to be a candidate. The resolution, however, went to the Committee on Resolutions under the rule.

So many petitions and resolutions were being offered that it. J. O'Connor of Illinois moved that all further propositions be referred to the committee without being read. Quick as a flash Gov. Hubbard put the question. "All in favor of it say aye," he roared, and it was carried in thirty seconds.

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SKIRMISHING FOR TICKETS.

Then Carter Harrison asked that tickets be given to the members of the Democratic National Veteran Association, now in session in this city. It was carried with a rush, and gave rise to a general onelaught on the National Committee for tickets of admission. Cleveland's opponents looked upon Harrison's move as an attempt to pack the hall with Cleveland shouters. A similar movement had been made in behalf of Logan in the Republican National Convention, but had failed. Mr. Kinney of Tennessee, whose voice was muffled by a big moustache, wanted tickets for country editors. Another delegate wanted them for political associations from remote States. The Chairman said that more tickets had already been issued than would fill the hall. The trouble was finally settled by distributing extra tickets among the delegates.

Here a weak-voiced delegate from Ohio said: "Mr. Chairman, I sent up a resolution a little white ago., I would like to know what has become of it."

Allen O, Myers of Ohio broke in, saying: "It got lost on the way, son. I saw a man chewing it. Write it out again, please," and there was a roar of laughter.

Joshua Ferkins of Connecticut, evidently alarmed by the favor with which the popular air of "Dixie" had been received, sent in a SKIRMISHING POB TICKETS.

alarmed by the favor with which the popular air of "Dixie" had been received, sent in a resolution to the effect that the Democracy of the nation again declared its featty and fidelity to the Constitution. This also created a ripple of marringuit.

THREE CHEERS FOR HENDRICES.

When the stream of resolutions had been shut off, Gov. Grant of Colorado, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, sent up its report. The committee recommended W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin for Chairman, The recommendation was enthusiastically greeted. The list of Vice-Presidents was made up from delegates from each State and Territory. William R. Travers represented New York. The Chairman appointed Thomas A. Hendricks of Indians, W. A. Armstrong of Ohio, W. H. Parsons of Gorgia, J. H. Henderson of Texas, John O. Day of Missouri, W. A. J. Sparks of Illinois, and Smith Weed of New York to conduct Mr. Vilas to the platform. As the procession came down the alse, headed by ex-Vice-President Hendricks, the Convention arose and gave him three cheers. Gov. Hubbard thanked the Convention for its kindness and courtesy, picked up his hat, umbrells and pamphlot from the desk, and introduced his successor.

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Mr. Vilas is siender and of medium stature. He has black hair and a close-cropped black board. He was attired in black broadcloth, and wore glasses. A standing collar, with a broad satin searf and a gold bar pin, gave him a dudish appearance. His voice is clear and well modulated, his manner graceful, and his gestures emphatic. He spoke without notes, and was distinctly heard in every part of the hall.

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GEN. BUTLER DROPS IN.

His speech was interrupted by the entrance of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts. He had come to pay the Convention a visit before resuming his labors in the Committee on itsolutions. A great crowd had followed his carriage to the door, and the rush outside of the Convention to see him could not have been greater if he had been John L. Bullivan. As he passed to his seat the Massachusetts delegation arose to receive him. He received generous applause, and one or two hisses. A moment site ward the Confederate General Field, once chief of the Khedive's staff, passed along the front of the platform and greeted his old comrades in the Southern delegations. Meantime Mr. Vilas

THE BATTLE FOR DELAY.

Henri Watterson sat among the Minnesota delegates on the front row of seats listening intently to Vilas's address. When it was concluded he sailed toward the Committee on Resolutions.

They evidently feared that it was introduced with the object of springing a ballot upon the delegates before the platform was reported. If this was done it would rob them of the time that they were securing by the protracted session of the Committee on Resolutions.

The fight on Snowden's proposition was desultory. There was no concert of action among Cleveland's opponents. Mr. Mensies of Indiana raised the point of order that candidates could not be placed in nomination until a platform was adopted. He was promptly overruled by the Chairman. Gen. Clunie of California insisted that no candidate should be nominated until the platform was reported.

ROLL CALL DEMANDED.

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A Missourian moved to adjourn to 11 o'clock to-morrow, and was voted down viva voee, the Chairman paying no attention to his demand for a roll call. Mr. Menzies violently protested against his ruling. Then an honest miner from Colorado moved to table Bnowden's resolution, and demanded the roll call on his motion. It was promptly seconded, and the Chairman could not avoid the issue. He recognized it.

The spectators were as quiet as mice, while the buzzing of the various delegations in making up their votes sounded like the rattling of a dozen revolving coal screens. All the delegates were in motion. Hubert O. Thompson accomplished the somewhat remarkable feat of crawling over the knees of a dozen New York delegates to confer with Daniel Manning. The votes of Alabama. Arkansas, Connecticut, and Colorado did not indicate a test vote. The delegates were evidently governed by an honest desire to save time and curtail their hotel bills.

GRADY CHALLENGES NEW YORK'S VOTE.

New York was reached before suspicion was aroused. When Daniel Manning cast its 72 votes against tabling Snowden's motion, Mr. Grady got into the alsie and violently protested. Great confusion ensued. There were cheers and hisses. The Chair would not recognize Grady.

"I challenge the count," he repeatedly screamed. Vitas remorselessly ruled him out of order, and directed the Clerk to continue the roll call.

"North Carolina!" roared the Clerk!

"Grady! Grady!" shouted the spectators.

Then there was a storm of hisses and yells, amid which the vote of North Carolina was recorded. GRADY CHALLENGES NEW YORK'S VOTE.

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Yilas was losing control of the Convention, when the little giant of Connecticut strode down the right aisle and secured recognition. He rose to a question of privilege. He scored the Chair for not repressing the disorder in the galleries. Any spectator who made demonstrations of disapproval ought to be ejected, he said. The Chairman warned the outsiders against any further demonstrations, and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to eject any one who was not in order.

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IT WON'T WORK.

He then quieted the Tammany men by saying that he would recognize Grady at the end of the roll call. Ho did so. Grady said that the official record of the vote of New York was 49 noes, the other delegates who were present voting in the affirmative.

"Will the Chairman of the New York delegation state the vote again?" Mr. Vilas asked. Mr. Manning arose with much dignity, and in a resonant tone said:

"New York votes 72 noes."

Mr. Vilas then decided that as the Convention had recognized the instructions of the State Convention the New York delegation must vote as a unit. As it was now clear that a majority of the delegates from that State had voted against the motion the vote would be recorded as given by the Chairman of the New York delegation.

Grady's action ailed the Cleveland managers. It created the impression that this was a sort of test vote on the strength of Cleveland against the field. Apgar. Smith Weed, and others flaw around the hall quite lively, and many Cleveland delegates who had voted in favor of tabling Snowden's motion changed their votes. Their action was not followed by the opposition.

The vote was recorded 282 yeas and 521 nays. Cleveland's atherents shouted as though they

THE VOTE 521 to 282 TO GO AHEAD.

The vote was recorded 282 yeas and 521 mays. Cleveland's adherents shouted as though they had gained a victory. Gen. Cliunic partly cleared the atmosphere by adding to Mr. Snowden's motion an amendment providing that no bailot be taken until a platform was made. His amendment was adopted. The fire, however, broke out again.

Apparently determined to accure more time than could be gained by the delay in the report of the Committee on Resolutions, Carter Harrison moved a recess until 7 o'clock. Tom Fenton, an oratorical jayhawker, amended it by making it 11 o'clock to-morrow. On this amendment he devatrously tried to ring in a speech on the Convention. The Chairman rapped him down with diffusity, and Harrison dropped him to the ground by withdrawing his motion.

There was more confusion than ever. Distracted delegates were crying for information, others were pressing motions at the top of their voices, and the Chair was wrangling with mea who claimed that they already had motions before the Convention.

Snowden's resolution as amended was adopted.

BEGINNING THE NOMINATIONS.

The Convention was to proceed to the nomination of candidates; but no ballot could be taken until the adoption of the platform. The Clerk called the roll of States for the presentation of candidates.

California asked to be passed temporarily. Young Breckinridge, whose father was the last Democratic Vice President of the United States, was to put Thurman in nomination. He was absent.

When Delaware was reached there were wild cheers. Attorney General George Grey of that State came to the platform from a remote corner of the field of delegates. He wore a long cutaway coat and a blue badge proportioned to the size of his State. He resembles Jno. D. Coughlin of New York. With oratorical grace and no special attempt at eloquence, he put Thos. F. Bayard in nomination. It was the second time that he had performed this pleasing service.

Bayard's name was received with rounds of enthusiasm. Hats were waved, umbrellas and canes were brandished, and, wave after wave of cheers rang through the hall. Goy. Waller of Connecticut and several other delegates were on their feet clapping their hands. Mr. Grey had a written speech, to which he occasionally referred. He said:

MR. GRAY PRESENTS MR. BAYARD.

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MR. GRAY PREENTS MR. BAYARD.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTRIANN OF THE CONVENTION: It am instructed to present to you the name of a man worthy to receive the nomination for the exalted station of President of the United States. [Loud applause.] I do so with a deep and realizing sense of the great responsibility that rests upon this Convention and upon every member of a sense of the great responsibility that rests upon this Convention and upon every member of a sense of the great responsibility that rests upon this Convention and upon every member of a sense of the great responsibility that rests upon this Convention and upon every member of a sense of the great responsibility that rests upon this Convention and upon every member of a sense of the great responsibility. The sense of the great responsibility that rests upon this Convention and upon the pass away unumproved. The Republican party has fluing defance into the face of American pendent of the whole American people. She has asked us to present for your consideration a man who needs no eulogy at her hands, whose name is known that the sense of t

by i Applaise.) What account will you give to the Democracy who sent you here, if you shall fail to meet the challenge of our opponents by failing to blazon his name upon our banners? (Applause.) Gentlemen of the Couvention, with Bayard as your candidate you will make no mistake. (Cheers.) His name will still the voice of fastion (cheers.) and close up the ranks of the Democracy in every State. He will carry every doubt full state the place of a state. He will carry every doubt full state the place of the country of the state of the place of the state. The state of the place of the place of the state of the state of the state of the place of the place of the place of the state of the s

was a deserved tribute to the man who had been robbed of the Vice-Presidency by the Republican party.

Mr. Hendricks were a loose-fitting Prince Albert coat, buttoned to the throat, baggy broadcioth trousers, a high collar, and an antique black tie. With glasses over his nose and manuscript in hand, he looked like the moderator of a Dutch Reformed synod. The part of his speech referring to McDonaid's qualifications as a candidate had been carefully written out, and was delivered in measured tones and with stendy elocution; but when Mr. Hendricks began to speak of Indiana he cast aside his notes, and once more the oratorical fire of the enthusiastic and earnest Democratiblazed out in his tribute to his native State. Indiana would always be a faithful Democratic State when called on, and none in the whole galaxy was more deserving of the honor of furnishing the national candidate than she. The fact that she was ever faithful should not militate against her chances of such distinction. Mr. Hendricks spoke warmly and sincerely for his friend, and with fire and determination for indians.

MR. HENDRICKS PRESENTS MCDONALD'S NAME.

MR. PRESENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: This is my first experience as a delegate in a National Con-

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MR. PERSIPSE AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTOR. This is my first experience as a delegate in a National Convention of the second of the convention will give them half an opportunity they will execute that purpose in the election of a President the convention will give them half an opportunity they will execute that purpose in the election of a President the coming fail.

I believe the nominee of this Convention will soon be chosen President of the United States. [Cheers.] He will be the first inaugurated Democratic President for twenty-four years. [Cheers.] He will come in burdened with all the duties that usually belong to that high office, and, in addition, with such duties and delicate responsibilities as belong to the transfer of public affairs from the representatives of one party to the representatives of another, after long control by the latter.

Foremost among the duties and obligations which this great Convention should admonish its nominee to take up is that the laws be executed and the vast standing and the convention should admonish its nominee to take up is that the laws be executed and the vast standing and the convention of the continue ander Democratic rule? [Cries of "No."] At the close of the war! believe 0.000 persons were found sufficient to execute the civil service. The official register, as a matter of course, was somewhat increased, and it should not excite our special wonder; but when 00,000 in a course of twenty years shall advance to 120,000 it high the Democraty panee. The supernumeraries must be dismissed, unnecessary employment discontinued. The people whom you represent will stand like a stone wall beside the next President in his endeavor to promote economy and general reform.

It is but two weeks ago that a Secretary, standing upon the witness stand, in the presen

sary employment discontinued. The prople whom you represent will stand like a stone wall beside the next President in his endeavor to promote economy and general reform.

It is but two weeks ago that a Secretary, standing upon the winness stand, in the presence of a Senate committee, testified that the false vouchers in the Naval Bureau of Medicine and Survery did not, he supposed, exceed \$812.000.1 dare say you remember that an entire administration went down, and, for the standing title of the standing of the standing

cheers at the mention of his name were less heard than when he was present. About ten members of the Ohio delegation stood up and cheered, but the other thirty-four kept their seats, and showed no enthusiasm for the noblest old Roman of them all.

Gen. Warner of Ohio got recognition, and said that the name of Ohio had not yet been reached on the roll; but that, if the Convention did not object, Cen. Durbin Ward would second Mr. Thurman's nomination. The old war horse was heartly cheered as he went to the front. He is a thick-set man, with short, cropped white hair and moustache. He wore light gray trousers and a short black sack, the left sleeve of which climbed above his elbow as he spoke. In the right hand he carried a palm leaf fam. His eloquence roused cheers for Thurman and himself.

Iowa and Kansas had no candidates. Kentucky was cheered as her name was called.

MR. M'ERNIE PRESENTS CARLIELE.

Ex-Congressman John A. McKenzie, a sandy-

Thurman and himself.

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MIL M'KENZIE PRESENTS CARLISLE.

EX-Congressman John A. McKenzie, a sandybearded man, made his way to the platform and laid his yellow straw-hat on Chairman Vilas's desk. He did the honors for Carlisle in one of the best speeches of the day. He had a curlous way of almost turning his back to the audience, and the gallery gods kept yelling "Face this way!" He finally stopped, and looking in the direction of the noise, said, "All right, I am not afraid to face you." The audience cheered his determined air, but in two minutes his back was turned again from force of habit. He made the only reference to the claims of the solid South. He asked for Mr. Carlisle's nomination with less hesitation because the South would have to furnish 153 of the 201 electoral votes necessary to elect a Democratic President. Mrs. Carlisle sat among the spectators an attentive listener to the speech.

Then a gray-bearded man rose from the midst of the Illinois delegates and the gallery gods went wild as they recognized their old friend. Carter Harrisen. All he had to offer was a motion for a recess.

"On behalf of ten thousand hungry people and five thousand thirsty ones," he said, "I move that the Convention adjourn till 7 o'clock to night."

He was ruled out of order. Louisians, Maino, and Maryland were slient.

MASSACHUSETTS PRESENTS NOBODY.

Expectation was on tip toe when the clerk reached Massachusetts. There were cheers and hisses from the gallery as a baid-headed man, dressed in gray, rose. The crowd expected him to nominate Gen. Butler, but he only said that Massachusetts and no nomination to present as this time. Mississippisent to the platform a man with an armless sleeve to speak for Bayard. He was Gen. Charles E. Hooker. He resembles Richard O'Gorman. He savised against taking a candidate from a State in which the party was divided. as in New York 's and denounced the 'unconstitutional' doctrine of protection.

New Sake def

His carefully prepared speech was well phrased and delivered:

PRESENTING CLEVELAND'S NAME.

No man has greater respect or admiration for the honored names which have been presented to this Convention than my self; but, gentlemen, the world is moving and moving rapidly. From the North to the South, new men, men who have seled but little in politics, are coming to the front (applause), and to-day there are hundreds and thousands of young men in this country, men who are to east their first voic, who are independent in politics, and they are looking to this Convention, praying sitently that there shall be no mistake made here.

They want to drive the Republican party from power; they want to drive the Republican party from power; they want to drive the Republican party from power; they want to cast their voice, for a Democratin whom the court of the gentleman whose name I shall present that Democracy with him means honest government, pure government, and protection of the rights of the people of every class and every condition.

A little more than three years ago I had the honor, at the city of Buffalo, to present the name of this same gentleman for the office of Mayor of that city. It was presented then for the same reason, for the same causes, that we present in own; it was because the government of that city had become corrupt and had become dehanched, and political integrity sat not in high places. The people looked for a man who would represent the contrary, and without any hesitation they maned driver Cleveland as the man. As most of the New York delegation, and some few scattering delegates, stood up and made all the demonstrations possible in Cleveland's favor. The result of that election and his holding that office was that in less than nine months the State of New York found herself in a position to want just such a candidate and for such a purpose, and when at the Convention in 1852 his name was placed in monimation for the office of Governor of the State of New York the same people, the same class of PRESENTING CLEVELAND'S NAME.

CALL YOU THIS BACKING?

Illinois now demanded to have her name called, and the galleries yelled with delight as Carter Harrison strode down the aisle and climbed the platform steps to second cliwbed the platform steps to second cliweland's nomination. It was an illitimed and injudicious speech, chiefly in defence of Mr. Cleveland. He explained why the Irishman would not cut Cleveland. He denied that the Catholics opposed him, and said that if the Convention could not agree on any one else it might take Mr. Hendricks. The Cleveland men looked uneasy at the applause that greeted this suggestion. Mr. Harrison tried to improve things by adding:

True to his friend. Tom Hendricks will not be a candidate before the Cynvention."

GRADY AT IT AGAIN.

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Grady went to shouting again when Harrison subsided. Chairman Vilas seemed to have a very thorough understanding as to what the Cleveland men wanted, and was not rendy to give Grady a chance yet. He recognized Richard A. Jones of Minnesota. Mr. Jones is a smooth-faced, portly man, and resembles P. T. Barnum. He wore a long, loose, black alpaca coat and flowing gray trousers. He made a short speech, explaining why the few scattered Democrats in Minnesota wanted Cleveland.

UNCORKING HIMSELF.

Democrats in Minnesota wanted Cleveland.

UNCORKING HIMSELF.

The long-bottled-up Grady was at last uncorked. He was cheered and jeered as he faced the big assemblage. He opened a hot fire on Gov. Cleveland without any preliminaries. His attacks were not relished by deligates from other States who were not anxious so go into the history of the family quarre; among the New York Democrats. He had spoken about two minutes when a New Hampshire man fired a point of order at him.

"It is not in order," he said. "for Mr. Grady to speak unless he has rison to second a nomination.

He was overruled. The galleries began their hostilities again and Grady stood mute waiting for order to be restored. He started up again, when Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin stopped him with another point of order.

"This order of business is for the nomination of candidates, and not for the purpose of blackguarding the candidates," he said. The Manning men saw that Grady's speech was incensing the delegates from other States, and wanted to have him keep on. Smith Weed started forward apparently to communicate with Chairman Vilas. Hefore he reached the platform Mr. Vilas had ruled on the point. He said that at St. Louis in 1876, in a similar case, a similar point had been raised and sustained; but he was disposed to be very lenient, because he supposed that Mr. Grady was about to come to a nomination. If Mr. Grady was about to come to a nomination. If Mr. Grady was about to come to a nomination. If Mr. Grady was about to come to a nomination. If Mr. Grady was about to come to a nomination, on the policy was about to come to a nomination. At this inneture Mr. Manning rose, and in a

Grady did not proceed to do so, he should be obliged to sustain the point of order.

MANNING OUTGENERALS HIM.

At this juncture Mr. Manning rose, and in a ecol and dignified manner claimed the attention of the Convention. "It is the unanimous request of the New York delegation," he said, "that the gentleman be allowed to proceed, regardless of the point of order."

This manifestation of apparent magnanimity won a burst of applause for Mr. Manning, and took the edge off Grady's speech. He went on, but was little heeded. The galleries repeatedly broke in on him with hostile shouts and cries. He succeeded, however, in putting before the Convention the objectionable points in Cleveland's record, such as the veto of anti-monopoly measures and his refusal to sign bills in the interests of the laboring people. Referring to Mr. Lockwood's assertion that the world was travelling fast, and that the times called for new blood in politics, Grady said:

"The world is travelling much too fast if Thurman, Bayard, and McDonald are passed by to take Grover Cleveland."

Cheers for Cleveland and hisses for Grady came from the galleries. Several delegats protested against the interruption from spectators, and Chairman Vilas repeatedly threatened to have the hall cleared of spectators if order was not preserved. One of the noisiest shouters was finally dragged out of the north gallery by a policeman.

THE CONVENTION GETTING TIRED.

Ex-Senator Wallace of Pennaylvania inter-

Ex-Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania interrupted Grady's talk with a motion to suspend
this order of business with a view to an adjournment till evening. Human endurance, he
said, could stand it no longer. The motionwas beaten.
Chairman Vilas said: "If we are obliged to
stay till midnight, let us do it like gentlemen."
The delegates began to filter out of the hall
as Grady went on. Mr. Manning and Carter
Harrison departed arm in arm. There was a
general exodus of the hungry and thirsty to
neighboring saloons. It was after 5 o'clock
and the Convention had been six hours in session. The setting sun shone fiercely through
the western windows into the faces of the Massachusetts delegatos, and caused them to bury
their countenances in their hats.

MR. COCKRAN TAKES A TURN AT IT.

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MR. COCKRAN TAKES A TURN AT IT.

Mr. Cockran succeeded Grady. He moved
again to suspond the order of business and
take a recess. 'On that,' he said.' I demand
a roll call of States. We may be voted down by
the Convention, but we decline to be voted
down by the galieries."

This meant more delay, against which the
Cleveland men were fighting. The Cleveland
managers had been posting Chairman Vilas.
He had been ordering roll calls on demand in
the early part of the proceedings, but when
Cockran asked for a roll call this time Mr. Vilas
said he had consulted the rules and-found that
it required the demand of one entire delegation and seconds from five other States before
a call could be ordered. Cockran was headed
off in his dilatory motion, but he had the right
to make a speech seconding the nomination,
and went up to the platform amid a storm of
howls and objections.

Gen. Bragg and Relegate Powers started in
on a guerilla warfare as they had on Grady,
but Cockran launched out into a speech and in
a minuto had the attention of the audience.
Tired as the delegates were they listened with
close attention to his faultless diction and polished periods. He was witty, adroit, piausible,
and sarcastic but not abusive. He described
himself as a delegate who could speak but not
vote. He urged those delegates who could vote
to be very careful how they passed by such a
man shilen G. Thurman to take "an obscure
man from Erie county." He did not believe in
thrusting his hand into a bag to bring out a
man who might be a political regenerator or a
Moses, or who might prove to be almost anything else.

When he referred to the general cointon that
Cleveland could not carry. New York some one
in the night, and one, and there are 24 more of
us in the New York delegation."

He referred to Thurman as the pillar ADJOURNED.

Illinois, and other States fell in with New Jersey. The order of business was suspended, but Gov. Palmer's motion was amended, and the Convention adjourned until 10% to-morrow. Smith Weed started to make a fight for an evening session, but saw he was in danger of defeat, and changed his tactics. Mr. Manniag cast New York's 72 votes for adjournment until to-morrow, aithough the Cleveland men were a little shaky about the delay. The only State with a candidate that was not reached was Pennsylvania, which will have the privilege of presenting Mr. Randall's name to-morrow.

CANVABBING CHANCES AT NIGHT.

CHICAGO, July 9-Midnight,-The scenes to-night surpass those of all other nights. Ten thousand people have surrounded the Palmer House. Randall clubs. McDonald, Thurman, Cleveland, and Bayard clubs, and local political clubs have paraded the streets with Bengal lights and glittering banners, rending the air with the anusic of their booms. "Dixie," "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," and the "Star Spangled Banner" have been the favorite tunes. The Thurman men wear bandana handkerchiefs around their hats. The Bayard men are carrying a stuffed rooster at the head of men are carrying a stuffed rooster at the head of their column, and wear badges with blue hens and chickens. The Randall men attract universal admiration by their natty appearance. The colossal Brennan has had the Tammany brigade in line, and the County Democracy, with the stalwart blacksmith of the Eighth district, have tried their best to outshine them. The corridors of the Palmer House have been acked with sweltering humanity. Hundreds of ladies wearing Randall, Bayard, Thurman, and Cleveland badges are swept along with the tide.

to muzzle him. No man, they declare, ought to be allowed to run amuck in a crisis as grave as this.

Minning professes to be very confident. His machine is being worked to its utmost tension, Vilas seems to be subject to his order and, if necessary, unscrupulous means may be used to compass Cleveland's nomination. It will require extraordinary luck and dexterous management to defeat it.

What Butler is doing is unknown, but it is certain that Cleveland's opponents are availing themselves of his political sazacity.

Gen. Spinola has spent the greater part of the evening in the Connecticut delegation. He was courteously received by Gov, Waller, who listened patiently to what he already knew. Connecticut will undoubtedly go to Bayard on the second ballot. An attempt to put Hendricks in the field if McDonaid breaks down is being made. It is said to have Mr. Kelly's and Gen. Butler's sympathy.

At midnight the California delegation was tramping through the hotel with a band of music and a gorgeous gonfalon. The delegation is so covered with bandana handkerchiefs that it looks like a squad of the Coldatroam Guards. All are shouting lustily for Thurman. Few will sleep to-night. The camp fires are brightly burning. Every leader is on the alert, and all are eagerly awaiting the morrow.

CHICAGO, July 9 .- The sub-committee of the Committee on Resolutions were in session all day. The fact that the sub-committee was equally divided on the tariff issue, as was the full committee, made any agreement seem impossible. The sub-committee was composed of Butier, Converse, Burke, and ex-Senator Davis, who were tariff men, and Morrison, Hewitt, and Watterson, who favored a low tariff plank. At times the ses-

sion became very hot. Col. Morrison was often excited, and when he became so Gen. Butler would pour oil on his head by insisting on telling a story, which put all in good humor.

The low tariff men at first insisted upon some expression that would commit the party some expression that would commit the party to immediate reduction of the tariff, and by gradual approaches to reach the basis of revenue only. The other side insisted that if that expression was used it would be dangerous to go into the canvass, and that they would not consent to it. On the other hand, they proposed the expression that the tariff should be for revenue with incidental protection. But to this these low tariff men said they never

would be dangerous to go into the canvass, and that they would not consent to it. On the other hand, they proposed the expression that the tariff should be for revenue with incidental protection. But to this these low tariff men said they never would agree, for they were totally opposed to recognizing the principles of protection in the protection of the convention, to attempt to make such a compromise and it was decided that the views of Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Marble, Mr. Morrison and feen. Butler, as expressed in their drafts of the platform, should be carefully gone over. Gen. Butler and Mr. Morrison agreed that the platform must contain an assertion that no change in the tariff should be made which would reduce the wages of labor or disturb existing industries. Mr. Hewitt and the others insisted upon a demand for a reduction of the tariff to the point where the receipts should be simply equal to the necessitiss of the Government.

Finally a plank was agreed upon unantimously.

Finally a plank was agreed upon unantimously. The plank was agreed upon unantimously and the second of the tariff to the point where the receipts should be simply equal to the necessitiss of the Government.

Finally a plank was agreed upon unantimously and the second of the devernment customs dues have been the main resource for revenue collected by the Government. It then goes on to say that since the foundation of the Government customs dues have been the main resource for revenue, and must continue to be so; that it must be recognized that under the systems of levying customs large industries have sprung up in the country, and that therefore changes in the tariff should not be precipitate or of such a kind as to figure or destroy these industries. It asserts that one of the public and the tariff should not be precipitate or of such a kind as to figure the such as a sound to the public of the public of the public of

Miss Martha Kruse Shot.

LONG BRANCH, July 9 .- Adolph Harmon, who LONG BIANCH, July 5.—Adolph Harmon, who is in the employ of H. Kruse, a beer bottler, was playing with a pistol at 6 o'clock, when it was discharged, the hall entering the abdomen of Kruse's daughter, Martha handsome you woman of 15 eers. Dr. 5. H. Fethe and the wound, but was mable to reach the ball. Her case is considered critical. The hall entered on the right side. Harmon has been arrested. He is 20 years old. He declares the shooting was accidental.

Partly cloudy weather and occasional rain, ariable winds, stationary temperature.

Anderson's Honey Dew Tobacco is a pronounced sac-